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our friends who favor us with man s and illustrations for publication wi we rejected articles returned they mu cases send stamps for that purpose. TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

MR. WILSON AND THE CON-STITUTION.

or Ladd on the President's Disregard of its Essential Restrictions TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: this sentence from this morning

moue of the New York Times: The leaders of railroad labor feel

Let us briefly analyze this sentent and see how full of the most threaten-ing dangers to the very foundations in law of the republic it certainly is:

First—The President of the republic forcing through Congress the law h they demanded in favor of their creats? Or because it was the reward of the vote of these unions which they imagine, gave him his reelecond-The President is to pay the

sebt which he owes the labor unions by using his influence" to get a certain n from the courts, probably from how is he to use his influence when has no more constitutional right to ce the judicial branch of the republic than has the most humble an rucus of its citisens? Surely here are at work ideas of

Constitution of the United States, which at one time commanded the admiration of the world, meant by its careful limitations of the legislative, the judicia especially the executive branche of government to their own functions out the right of influencing in any such way as the word plainly means it But, alas! the obscuration and defeat of the Constitution in this important reis just what has been going on apace since the very beginning of this

GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD. NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 21.

Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water.

So strong is the prejudice against Asiatics in those sections of the United States where they are best known which the effect on labor conditions of their admission to this country would be most marked that no Administration would seriously consider advocating even a restricted importation of workers from China of the kind suggested by JOHN C. Rose to the fourth annual Industrial Welfare and Efficiency Conference at Harrisburg, Pa., in the address from that with this information to guide his cups. Let him tell a story of a to hear it. which we quote in another column on this page to-day. Organized labor, firmly committed to the maintenance of the exclusion policy, would comhat such a proposal; in its fight for protection it would have the support of numerous other elements of soclety. Both in Canada and in this country the opposition of labor to highways, in theatres and in other Asiatic competition has led within places of public resort. Why should recent years to serious disturbances of the peace, the repetition of which no Government would invite.

Yet it is obvious that the present shortage of labor is not only to continue for several years but will grow more serious. We are deprived of immigrants and are likely to lose many of our temporary residents when peace comes in Europe. The stimulation of industry has promoted thousands of common laborers to higher sential callings. No mechanical procventor depends on common labor for the others Francis Joseph in his drawers of water from their occupa- heritage, to his successor, tions must be followed by disaster. where the suspension of other workers would spell only inconvenience.

We look for no influx of Asiatics now or in the future; but the fact must be met.

Miss Law's Overstatement.

The Woman Suffrage Party of New York State, in convention assembled at Albany, sent a despatch to Miss RUTH LAW congratulating her upon her aeroplane flight from Chicago to was going in the right direction on her record making flight, but because she has proved that there is no element in which the modern woman

at the capital for their felicitations is wherever she chooses to be."

There is a fine sweening open sir crack airwoman and epthusiastic uffragist combined. But, really, oesn't she go a bit too far in her freedom that so many women are to- principle of self-preservation which in day putting forward? Even the most liberty loving man would hardly dare to assert that he is free to go wherever his inclinations may lead him. The salvation of civilized society deends upon the respect that all classe of the community pay to the time honored signs bearing the historic

legend "Keep off the grass," We know, of course, that Miss LAW would not choose to be where they shouldn't be, but they should avoid making public utterances that their opponents can distort to their disadvantage. What Miss Law meant to say, of course, was that woman's place is wherever she chooses to be outside of all places where she ought to choose not to be.

Return of the Drama to a Dramatic

The return of formal drama to that nteresting part of the city known as Cherry Hill will be welcomed by all admirers of conservative art. We feel onfident that the star, ALPED E. SMITH, and his capable company will confine their efforts to classics like "The Shaughraun," "Hamlet," "The Rivals" and such. We shall not expect "A Doll's House" or even "The Play Boy of the Western World." Let the little plays go to the little places and Cherry Hill is great. It has been great since Mayor Tom DELAVALL picked cherries in his orchard there. two and a half centuries ago. It was great, indeed, when GEORGE WASHING-TON lived in Cherry street. In later years, sometimes, when the drama was played without rehearsal and with no proscenium arch except the sky, Cherry Hill was almost too dramatic. Even nowadays Madison and Oliver streets buzz with dramatics that are considerably more than art.

It is too much to hope that His orian Smith will be filmed; his hall s not bushy enough. But he should put in a good winter at Shakespeare Another neighbor, once Sheriff him self, ought to make a splendid Fal staff. But he perhaps shines in the managerial rôle. Glancing at the dramatic notes next summer shall we read that Impresario MURPHY, by permission of THOMAS FRANCIS FOLKY. presents that smiling young playe ALFRED E. SMITH in the problem play Tammany's Choice"?

Underground Work for the Police

Doubtless the woman who was painfully bruised in the indecent and dan gerous crush at the Forty-second street subway station yesterday will be highly edified by the controversy now in progress between the Public Service Commissioners and the city administration as to the responsibility for the conditions that exist, and for months have existed, at this spot. She will be gratified to know that the causes which led to her injury are of sufficient importance to excite in the blame for them.

Meanwhile, is it presumptuous to suggest that one of the numerous municipal agencies devoted to the tabulation of statistics concerning flow of travellers through its entrances; and that by the regulation of thousand times is she guilty if she below the pavement might be miti gated to the advantage of all? In the name of public safety th

police prevent overcrowding in the conjurer. not their authority be exerted in the protection of citizens underground?

Francis Joseph's Legacy.

Europe that for years had believed Emperor Francis Joseph's death that in these speeding times the stuwould mark the dissolution of the dent of weak humanity can afford to Austro-Hungarian monarchy sees the prowl the streets looking for his prey? aged ruler leave to his successor this Not as long as the prey can be herded strange congeries of peoples and races before the bar, with a policeman more united and more imbued with a safely between the Balzac and the spirit of nationality than at any time defendant. wages and less tollsome tasks than in a century. When at nineteen he they have had; they will not will- ascended the throne the bitterness of The Latest Authoritative Statement ingly return to their previous em- the Italian war was at its height, ployments, though these are the es- Hungary was in open revolt and the Austrian empire in convulsions that ess, no chemical discovery has pro- threatened its end. Time solved some duced a substitute for the fruits of of the vital issues which were left to which summarized our present knowl the earth; the most resourceful in him by the weak FERDINAND; many of the foundations of his triumphs; the reign of sixty-eight years was unable withdrawal of hewers of wood and to solve and passed on, a Hapsburg

CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH takes ut this sovereign burden at twenty-nine He comes to the throne with a training more in military than in state affairs He has seen service on the Galician that the subject is discussed is an frontier and was called from the Ruindex of the difficult situation that manian front to take up imperial rule. His training in statecraft was less thorough than it would have been had he in his youth been nearer to direct heirship. He is referred to as the most democratic of the HAPSBURGS, a quality that made him a favorite with the easy going Viennese. As heir he was far more popular in the monarchy than was Archduke FRANCIS New York, not so much because she FERDINAND, whose assassination at Sarajevo made him the next in suc-

cession to the Emperor. The future of his rule and of Aus tria-Hungary must in a large measure thes not find herself at home. "Wo- depend upon the outcome of the war, to be inconsistent with this conception man's sphere," Miss Law replied in It was the effect of the pressure from since contact between recognized cases her telegram thanking the suffragists outside, the struggle for self-preserva- can seldom be

that led to the present unification of flavor about Miss Law's rather dar- doubtful if Serb, Csech, Italian, Maging generalization that is worthy of yar would have merged their hereditary, long standing differences and have accepted Teutonic leadership through affection for Faancia Joseph statement of the basic claim to sione, but they could unite upon the the past had been so tactfully employed by him in critical national sit-

It is not to be expected that the war will obliterate all these racial or national differences. There is rather take more insistent the demands of ach faction. The Slavonic and Rumaian people will renew their demand and her sister suffragists in this State for proper representation, the Bobe mians and Slovaks for home rule, the Poles for recognition and the aggressive Hungarian party for separation But will the Serbs of the north and south, the Croatians and the Slavonians come into accord, the Poles bury their differences, the Rumanians unite upon a common policy, or the Hungarians forget that it was Rus sia that helped the HAPSBURGS to crush their insurrection in 1848, and that she might find an excuse for making an independent Hungary a vassal state? While the problem may remain the same, a solution through the tact and diplomacy of the past may still remain a possibility.

in arms and diplomacy would solve many of Austria-Hungary's greatest national problems. It would establish a buffer state against Russia, open the way to Salonica and the near East reduce the Serb agitation and gain a preponderance of control in the Balkans. CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH might look forward to at least several years of peaceful reconstructive work. In the case of failure he must face a multitude of difficulties, perhaps not the least of these a Germanic overlordship and a dominant lungary within the monarchy.

But even in failure he has before him the example of FRANCIS JOSEPH, with whom an Austria defeated was never an Austria lost. During his lifetime he never made a conquest of war, never returned a victor to his capital, yet he kept his monarchy one of the great Powers of Europe. FRANCIS JOSEPH left a nation the future of which no one can prophesy; but at the same time he left for the guidance of his successor an example of wonderful tact, of conscientious devotion to duty and of the ability to transform into good the evils that beset his throne and land.

Threatened Scarcity of Types Heavy Diners.

Chief Magistrate McApoo has ossback notion that the night court should be for justice, not for curiosity. So he says:

"Going to night court is now a favor ite amusement with some uptown per ons, who, after a heavy dinner, say Well, shall we go to the roof garden or the night court? They come to be entertained by us, and feel cheated if some of the prisoners don't scream or faint."

faint, weep or threaten, defy or retypes, for authorship is the ultimate Time goes like RUTH LAW, so prisoners at the night court should take them the police might regulate the life ruined by a woman's heartlessness. If Mary Roe is a sinner, a

the traffic on the surface the crush fails to provide details for the notebooks of the heavy diners. Characters should develop even as the tree grows beneath the cloth of the Hindu

> It might be a strain on the Judges but they should help too. Now a Solomonlike decision, now a castigation. now a tear, a dollar and a suspended sentence; all these make, as the litrary people say, for Art.

Does the Chief Magistrate suppose

on Infantile Paralysis.

At a recent meeting of the America Public Health Association a report made by three experts, was adopted edge regarding this disease as follows:

"The specific cause of poliomyelitis is microorganism, a so-called virus, which may be positively identified at present only by its production of poliomyletis in monkeys experimentally inoculated. Such experiments have shown this virus to be present not only in the nervous tissues and certain other organs of persons who have died of pollomyelitis, but also in the nose, mouth and bowel discharges of patients suffering from the disease. It has been proved by similar experi ments that healthy associates of police myelitis cases may harbor the virus in their noses and throats.

"These experiments, together with th fact that monkeys have been infected by direct application of the virus to the mucous membrane of the nose and by feeding of the virus, are strong evidence that in nature infection may be directly spread from person to person.

"Observations on the occurrence the disease might seem at first though

tion against a great general enemy, may be adequately explained by the lack HEWERS OF WOOD AND the Austro-Hungarian people. It is lytic cases and by the belief that healthy carriers of the virus and undetecte cases are considerably more numerous than frankly paralysed cases."

> With due deference to the scientists we venture to point out that while "it has been proved that healthy associates of poliomyelitis cases may harbor the virus in their noses and hronts," no proof has been furnished in favor of its being conveyed from such persons to others. We also beg leave to differ from the statement in the second paragraph, in that these experiments are not "strong evidence that infection may be directly spread from person to person," which the ommittee acknowledges "can seldom e traced." Since the number of unletected cases has not been and cannot be ascertained, the claim that "they are considerably more numerous" does not adequately explain the nconsistency of assuming personal contagion.

We say this in no captious spirit but simply to point out the fact that the attitude of THE SUN with regard to the quarantine hysteria which obsessed our people last summer was substantially correct.

The recommendations of the mittee for the prevention and management of the disease are excellent. They require the prompt report of all cases, their isolation in screened premises, disinfection of all body discharges and restriction of the move ments of intimate associates of the patient. If quarantine had been lim ited to "intimate associates of the patient" last summer much needless dis tress would have been avoided. It is to be hoped that health officers will be guided accordingly in future epi-

Why Do They Fear Soldiers and

We have never been able to under stand the curious snobbishness that ends some theatre managers and cating house keepers to discriminate against uniformed sailors and soldiers, and exclude them from their establishments. The practice is common in England and in this country; in lands where universal service is enforced it does not obtain. Perhaps it is a survival of the days of pres nen; whatever its origin, it is highly disturbing to all who conceive of the military and naval forces as honorable services, and who believe that such a thing as an effective democracy is possible. If the enlisted men of the army

and navy had a bad reputation for creating disturbances in public places the ban put on them would be explained. They have not. They behave themselves as well as other citizens; much better than many. Of course if one of them gets tight or has a row the fact is well advertised; plumbers and lawyers and lonfers do not share this disadvantage. But soldiers and sailors seldom get in trouble; we hear of all their misfortunes, where only the most conspicuous misdemenants in say the haberdashery trade or the medical profession rise to the dientry of public recognition.

Several sallors who were excluded sist, is a fee of literature. Many of from the seats they wanted in a to prove that somebody else is to Magistrate are novelists in search of effort to punish the responsible per-Brooklyn playhouse are to make an sons in its management. Theatres and refuge of the bored. Art is long and restaurants enjoy extraordinary immunities and privileges here; the men may not be able to achieve their am heed and quickly tell a dramatic story, bition. We hope they will; and haveverything that is of no interest to true or otherwise. In the presence ing done so, if they can extort from anybody might figure out the capacity of our Balzacs John Doe should not their victim a rational explanation of the Forty-second street station; be content to admit that he was in of his regulation, we shall be glad

> Is it at all strange that Mexical Commissioner Carrera is not absolutely convinced that this time the United States Government says what i means and means what it says?

Does Representative ADAMSON O Georgia know what his intentions really were when he framed his noto-Possibly they were good but good intentions have an unenvia ble reputation for going to blazes.

The Department of Public Charities has under its administrative contro about 8,300 hospital beds and about 6,000 almshouse treated by the department comprise all the varieties of medical, suggical, gynecological, obstetrical, tube and neurological cases, as well as the feeble minded and epileptics. The care and treatment of these cases are in the hands of about 500 attending physicians and surgeons whose services are coluntary and about 150 paid interns who serve on the various house staffs in other words, there is in this department the largest body of clinical material in the United States under a

This valuable material will be pubished in quarterly volumes and thus ecome of great value to the medical profession. It will also demonstrate hat the sick poor of New York are being treated with modern and scien tific methods and will serve as a connecting link between the five hundred physicians attached to the department and stimulate a healthy rivalry.

And now, to cap the climax, this country is afflicted with a shortage of ennies, nickels and dimes. We certainly need change.

The Deutschland got away this time ithout injury to a tug of peace. The most important food inquiry is

Have I got the price?" Lot's wife turned to sait. Why couldn't it have been something

nore expensive?" he mourned

Road Building to the Kentucky Me Read Building to the Kentucky Mountains.

From the Berea Quarterly.

The Dixie Highway has had to fight its
way through the mountains. In illustration is the following confab:

"This highway will help your folks,"

"Don't like hit; don't want ter be goin';
can't keep my gals to hum neow."

"But it raises the value of your land,"

"Caln't pay ther tanse now."

"But if you sell you will get more."

"Don't aim for sell; I'm a-buyin' land."

DRAWERS OF WATER

I Our Necessities Ever Open the Deer to Oriental Immigration? from an address by John C. Rose to the In

For more than a century this country what in men and women were seded in their home industries, and the has been a marvel to the whole world. means received the best and on ocasions we have got the very worst of Europe's surplus population. But even so, the opportunities, educational and industrial; the freedom, political and relig-ious, and the favor of climate, have dereloped a pure race called Americans. We have exceeded far beyond the optimistic imagination in assimilating these polygiot peoples, but will that progress continue under the condions which are developing from year to year, and with which we soon shall confronted, if the crucial period has not

When this great war in Europe broke ut thousands of the best of foreign birth we had in this country returned to their native climes at the call to the colors, activity we have been experiencing. in large measure, is attributable to the European conflagration, we have seen obliged to seek out in strange quarmon labor : and, as is perfectly apparent, with decided ill success, although the wage has almost doubled. The entire country is crying for men to till the soil, wield the pick and shovel in the mines and on the highways and perform the other work and service in the lower grades of industry.

If we shall get anything at all from in the next five years, and ever possibly during the next twenty-five active lives have been destroyed by the nditions of war. I am not referring souls have been blasted by the curs

Europe will not want these men. fact cannot afford to keep them, and we cannot avoid them, because they are able bodied; and I have to insist that the performance of our farm and industrial work at a fair wage we will suffer from greater burdens than now bear so upon us in the inflation of cotton are not evidences of prosperity will come to us unless we take me at hand to correct the situation.

country has been very rapid and our seen due to the quick assimilation, but will not want to absorb into citizenn the next five years, and even of this against that overcharging of the meltng pot with the mentally and physically iferior of Europe by an adjustment our labor requirements through the takwomen from other parts of the globe honest and faithful servants; in every respect superior to what we now can

The importing of laboring men and omen into the country elevates all other employees, as the immigrant the bottom and not half way up, so that it must be perfectly clear to every mind that the coming in fit all our citizens.

tilled land in this State which would clossom with grain at the touch of the eople of this provident race and \$2 wheat would soon be at an end.

We need not open our doors wide. but could take in each year a sufficient labor class of our own, but in all the history of the country have depended upon foreign lands to supply that need, beginning with the importation of the This latter part of my address is

somewhat apart from my main subject, and I desire to have it understood that in it I have spoken solely from personal convictions, supported, however, by innumerable interests, corporate and individual, including many members of trade unions, and not as a representative of any particular industry.

The Right to a Certain Pseudonym. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On several occasions the undersigned has read in your paper writings of one who has used the pen name "Lind C. Doyle. The first contribution was a "pome," and it appeared during election week; the second appeared in your paper of yesterday. Both were well 'put torether," and the undersigned "wondered." Could it be possible that the under signed had changed the spelling of his pen name and was being "printed"? About forty years ago the writer of this contributed in his poor way to waste paper and ink by giving to the columns various publications "rimes" and other things over the pen name "Lynn C. Doyle," and later his son, now married and a father, contributed in the same manner, using the pen name of this you can readily see that the name has been in use for a "few" weeks. The undersigned would be glad to be able to write in the "Lind C. Doyle" style, but the "Lynn C. Doyle" style suited him from the bottom up, and he doesn't wish to be given credit for things not done by himself. This is something like the taking of your "It Shines for All" by a certain newspaper, and the undersigned therefore "kicks." "LYNN C. DOTLE." BROOKLYN, November 20.

Practice Makes Perfect. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Fair

lay" does a grave injustice to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, for while it is true that the tanks have proved very efficient in the war, they have, nevertheless, at times exploded, a condition in which Knights of Medford have never been NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 21.

Our Debt to the Stormy Petrel. From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The principle of the fireless cooker and rovered through watching the habits o tormy petrels, commonly known as "Mother Carey's chickens," which lay their eggs or ice cakes in snow tunnels, according to the statements of Robert Cushman Murphy and Francis Harper, two widely known bird scientists at the meeting of the American Ornithologists Union in the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Old Enough "Is this an antique?"
"Well, I've finished potalment plan."

LIFE AT MCALLEN. Artilleryman Scorns the Finger

Bowl and the Demitare To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I erved four months at McAllen, Tex., with Battery B. First New York Field Artillery, and feel capable of answering In the first place, had he gone

had enough to eat," he would have rehe had the highly efficient ing "All things come to him who waits s true, but not in army life; If you Many a night we were called out las

horses during a cold rain, with never a protest from the men except a few that we must have picked up from the ribow counter. I can assure you our were put on kitchen details and such We were about the only New York

nlist our band into the Federal service and I saw a good many of the Twentycerts and boxing matches. We artillery plankets when the cold nights came. Our could expect, and the officers had ame things to eat. The Young Men' Christian Association opened its fin building to the boys and there was a I think it a crime for any bright

minded American boy to expect Uncle Sam to give him finger bowls, after dinner coffee and gold tipped cigarettes.

NEW YORK, November 22.

CALL FOR DR. SYNTAX. VIII He "Kindly," Between Himseli

and We, Explain the New English? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN_SIE. vouldn't want in any way to interfer with the educational value of football Syntax or Miss Mary V. Rettop will ex lain why it is that some of our uni

versity graduates say "between you and get it off, too, without eve Then, too, has the use then asking a favor been entirely re formed by polite society into "kindly E. L. L.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 21.

OUR FIRST STEAM ROAD. It Ran From Prince Street to Unio Square in November, 1832.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: was eighty-four years ago this m hat the first stretch of the New York city railroad was completed and railroad was the New York and Harlen chartered in the year 1831. ray Hill, while tracks were at the say

By November, 1832, the Harlem Rail road had completed a mile of single ery to Fourteenth street. There were good as ever throughout the ength. The first railroad trin on this York, took place on November 14, 1832. graphic account of it is contained the Morning Courier and Enquirer

the Liverpool and Manchester cars. Th resemble an omnibus, or rather several omnibuses attached to each other, padded with fine cloth and handsome glass with dows, each capable of containing pany was soon seated and the horse trotted off in handsome style with great ease at the rate of about twelve hour, followed by a number of private barouches and horsemen. Groups of spec-

tators greeted the passengers of the cars with shouts and every window in the Be

ry was filled.

The distance was not far from the old residence or farm of Governor Stuyvesant and ould our warthy Dutch ancestors Din Van ormerly their cow path, covered with tron rallways on which elegant carriages were rapidly moving, they would have that witches and warlocks had habitations in the region of fancy. Those who made violent objections to laving it the work with pleasure and surprise Carriages of all kinds now cross and re-cross the rallway without impediment; and ing it down to the Park or Bowling Green except the temporary inconvenience of The seminaries require that breaking the paving and laying down the dent shall take voice culture. stone abutment. Several sections of the Harlem Railroad are complete, and it is supposed that the whole line will be ished early the ensuing summer. The comfort and convenience of this railroad our citizens will be inconceivable, stead of being cramped and confined to single lot of ground and a close atmosphere are in the seminary, in order that they nations having confed the city, an acre or two will be pure may work out their defects. chased and a comfortable house built at a reduced expense, a garden orchard, dairy. Good Preaching" that young ministers from the days when England other conveniences follow, and the frinity Church and convey passengers to Harlem and the intermediate These are a few of the advantages which this small undertaking promis and in fact it will make Harlem the a arbs of New York. For fishing excursions to Harlem River and pleasant

guests dined at the City Hotel, and termi-nated, in a very agreeable manner, the first essay of New Yorkers on a railroad in their own city.

A manual of the State of New York published by one Williams in April, 1835, tells us that "the New York and Harlem Railroad is now complete for four miles of its entire length and is popular with pleasure riders who wish o get out of the city." It also tells us aside and horses substituted." JOSEPH W. GREENE, Jr.

SUMMIT, N. J., November 21.

Are These Words Too Big? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT:

think your new editorial writer is getting over his head in using words not one in a hundred understands the meaning of. They are not all college professors, but business men. In labor ditorial article to-day are such words "altrulem." "inviolate," In the same article are the words "mush" and "stuff." Rather inconsist A CONSTANT READER. NUTLEY, N. J., Nevemb

IS NAVAL PREPAREDNESS AN ACCOM PLISHED FACT?

The Need of Speeding Up Warship Construction.

The preparedness movement caused have all the work they can attend to: the Congress of 1916 to vote the larger extra skilled labor is difficult to him est naval appropriation bill in the and material almost impossible to obhistory of this country. Four dread- tain, except after months and months cruisof uncertain delays. Being patriotic and
y dedoubtless too realizing that the way
subcannot last always and that the Gov. nought battleships, four battle cruismarines and three larger submarines ernment is in really dire etraits, the have sent in their bids. We see from twenty-seven coast these that a third of a decade will authorized. Those of us who actually have passed before any of the battlethis nation against several possible ships can be finished. future enemies must realize that the marines, which one firm in this counaside of this great sum of try has money to build these formidable addi-tions to our fleet has not increased delivered inside of two years. The Deutschland was built at the our naval power in the signtest of Germania Krupp works in Germany gree, nor will it for several years to Germania Krupp works in Germany unless a radical change in the in five months. Battleships and our naval power in the slightest decome, unless a radical change in the in five months. Battleships and methods of building warships is made battle cruisers are building in Eng. land and Germany in about one year,

by the Navy Department. The latest information seems that the four battleships will be built by private shippards, probably all of the destroyers and the majority cruisers may be built at Government navy yards.

drive propulsion. This appears at present to hold the fancy of the navy engineers, although it has been tried n one warship only, and that a naval tion as to whether the electric companies can furnish the material for eight big ships to the ship building effect of clouding the issue and mak companies and the navy yards ing the people see as through a glass promptly enough to permit them to darkly. By building in many part meet the time limits of contracts.

It must be thoroughly understood that all of our ship building and engine construction companies have in away from the private shippards and merchant shipping by the German submarines, causing thereby a great shortage of vessels to carry the unusually large volume of merchandise across the ocean.

ing slips filled, and there are many orders ahead. All of these orders are material of all kinds is so great that all inspections have waived in order to hasten the times of delivery. The finished product duty to find out how the building ipon completion must conform to certain well understood tests. That is hastened. If more money is needs all required. The method of manufacture is perforce left in the hands of the contractors. They have a free be forced. the details of working out the results urally puts the contractors upon their mettle and the reliable firms with a reputation to maintain will make good and the results of their labors will be its realm of red tape, microscopic b spections had been made continuously more, this method of business allows the contractors greater initiative in Government contracts than they he expensive delays in awaiting decisions responsibility and corresponding pride in the things they are creating. This method tof ousiness has now been in force in this since the war in Europe started.

ernment goes into the market for a large number of warships to be built; sive industrial activity began, for the to be built in the navy yards; they have not been begun, or perhaps a Let us have the investigation and few pounds of keel plates have been sooner the better for the laid as a preelectional measure.

heir sorrow, the cumbersomeness of fault of long standing and Government methods. If it were not ously concealed from the pull for patriotism, none of them, probably, would have entered a bid. They holder and bureaucrat

THE PASTOR'S VOICE. Eloquence Not the First Thing Sought A Circumstantial Account of How the in Selecting a Minister.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This a reply to the letter appearing in I be permitted to say a few w THE SUN of November 21 entitled "Uneloquent Preaching," signed by a "Lover garding the origin of the shree test f Good Preaching.

We might base the value of the critic's Jumper, his black with necessitief and criticism to some extent on the ability the langard round his need of the critic, who refers to divinity Long, long ago, before the schools or theological seminaries as Lord Nelson, the English "Theological colleges or universities." Wore the queste or pigtail. You will remember that he harshly dressed in thick grouse and criticised the young preachers of the powder was put on. tangers to the passing travellers now look present age for being ineloquent, and time this dressing got the measked if they did not receive training filthy, and to protect the in elocutionary work in the seminary. The following are answers to his criti- ordered Jack to wear a plant of the following are answers to his critical questionnaire

> Some seminaries require each student after Lord Nelson's death to preach before his class and before Admiralty decreed that the whole student body and faculty; and adorned with three row in each case he is publicly criticised. The seminaries send their students out navy), and that is how a to "supply charges" to preach while they to be adorned as it is took

quence but for the good they can do for with a cotton cloth wh

as their community. A minister should be first a good pastor; second, a good pulpiteer, and third, aid purposes. a good executive. If a minister cannot changed to sits, and it is preach well we should look for other the men when ashore new things in him. Let the critic remember that he is neck is attached to a jurial.

criticising the young minister, the un- one large blade and a After the experiment the company and developed product of the future. Let spike with which to splice him remember that out of a stammering sized ropes; but it is the may come a Demosthenes; and other purposes besides. No out of a mediocre youthful preacher may lower deck ever has a will come a Spurgeon, Beecher, South, Cad- to his lanyard. Only the lenan, Hillis or Jowett. A LAYMAN. NEWARK, N. J., November 22.

Money as a Christmas Gift.

ead with great interest E. Everett's that "the one engine used on the road letter published in your Sunday paper having recently exploded is now laid respecting the giving of money as Christmas gifts. I think it is opportune and advocate a practice which will do much oward relieving people of the anxieties me that in your last par and perplexities involved in making Christmas gifts. We have found it very satisfactory among the members of our in the preparation and own family and relatives, and there is products." really no reason for any one feeling any delicacy in making or receiving a present of money at Christmas time LOUISE BARCOCK.

NEW YORK, November 21. Well Known Laws.

Gravity. Adamson. Ruth. Supply and Demand.

perchance the Government can offer hand enormous war orders due in no that must merely character will small degree to the destruction of ment work at the private yards will ment work at the private yards. enormous war orders due in no that must merely slow down flovers. borrowing from Peter to pay Paul. If those nations at war are building ships in one-third the time possible for us, then their programmen, if equal to ours, will be actually three times struction companies have their buildas large. Germany, if she is down eight ships a year, will have three years twenty-four new ships at prices wherein large profits will while in that time we shall have

Does it not seem evident that after

all the fuss and trouble "preparede

the air." unless we can discover some

way of overcoming the congened state of our industrial situation? It

will not help matters to build ships at navy yards; skilled workmen a

this country are limited and upon their number must depend the rapid.

ity of ship construction-ground for

slips to build ships, machines and

other material are purely secondar

and their consideration has only the

we do not get more skilled men a

ness" is likely to become a "blow in

added only eight. Advocates of preparedness must be been lay down their arms; their serve our warships of all types can b Congress must give it during the short

a patriotic body of practical bus-ness men, not politicians of either others added, who would examin spections and divided and irresponsit plaints of the contractors who ha then possibly some methal might be devised to safeguard be Government interests and those speed up our warship construction body of practical business me: wes have their eyes astonishingly ness methods of the bureaus of t prehend why in spite of having spet the number of ships to prote-Searching investigation Contractors know only too well, to exposure is necessary to correct

BRAID AND LANYARD.

every art known to the political office

Sallor's Rig Was Evolved. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NUN- NO

white heald on the collect of the a the jumper the Admiral's of linen collar hanging from The seminaries require that each stu- to the middle of the ball

(not worm on the suffs And still I agree with the "Lover of The black their lower deck uniforms The black sills to be into action stripped to the olden days the sations we round the neek and used

The lanyard worn round

mate have any need for will PORT JEFFERSON, November

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I Does the Housekeeper's Wastefulness Add to Our Present Cost of I is ing? TO THE EDITOR OF THE

reading your editorial Embargo as a Cure Ad you are counselling ce should know that out ; has caused in many house carelessness in handling unnecessary and is prof extent a cause of the high prices. The end of war would bring an end tion, but in the meantime I'm ter be no half empts care t

BROOKLYN, November .: